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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCYCLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY  
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COUNTRY Bulgaria

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SUBJECT The 9 September Spinning Factory  
at Plovdiv

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1. After the nationalization of industry in Bulgaria, the Bratia Chobanovi and Balkan factories at Plovdiv and the Bratia Stanevi factory at Stara Zagora were amalgamated at Plovdiv and renamed the 9 September Spinning Factory. The factory was located in the Khristo Botev district near the railroad station.
2. The factory's staff consisted of a general manager, a technical manager, a chief bookkeeper and three bookkeepers, a planning department manager, 35 administrative staff members, and 600 workers.
3. The factory had the following equipment:
  - a. 22 ring spinning machines, 19 of which were Hartmann, a German make, and 3 Swiss make;
  - b. 14 carding machines, German make;
  - c. 2 bale breakers, German make;
  - d. 8 draw frames, German make;
  - e. 10 Zwirnmaschinen, twister machines;
  - f. 2 Spulmaschinen, spooler machines;
  - g. 3 flyer frames, German make;
  - h. 1 finishing machine, German make; and
  - i. 12 winding machines, German make.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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The above machines contained a total of 10,500 spindles. The factory also had a locksmith's workshop and a dyeing department.

4. Spare parts were obtained both locally and by importing from Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR. While stocks of nationalized stores were being used, no shortages were felt; but as the nationalized supplies dwindled, shortages were expected to become serious.
5. There was no shortage of raw material, most of which was cotton. Ten percent of the cotton was produced locally, the rest imported from the USSR. Of the imported cotton, 10 to 15 percent was of Egyptian origin (Karnak, Zagora, Giza), and still bore original Egyptian wrappings. In one consignment from the USSR, 10 percent of the bales were of U. S. origin.
6. The factory worked in three shifts, and, with a daily consumption of 2,500 kilograms of raw cotton, produced 1,980 kilograms of thread, 20 percent of which was carded. The qualities manufactured were from No. 18 to No. 50, No. 28 being the most common quality.
7. The complete output of the factory was sold locally: 80 percent going to the Maritza weaving factory at Plovdiv, a small percentage to the Bulgarka sewing thread factory at Kazanluk, and the remainder to other small factories against purchase orders of the Obedinenie na Pamuchnata Industria (Textile Industry Center) in Sofia.
8. The factory had no reserves. Its nominal capital on 31 December 1950 was 90 million leva; its working capital was 40 million leva; and its turnover was 250 million leva. The factory prepared a yearly production plan divided into 12 months on the basis of which it received financial assistance. If raw material prices rose or consignments arrived earlier than expected at the factory, a loan could be obtained through the National Bank on instructions from the Textile Industry Center.
9. The factory received all instructions concerning production, prices, and supplies of raw material from the Textile Industry Center. Wages and norms were also determined by the Ministry (sic) and the Textile Industry Center. [redacted] norms were fixed too low, thus bringing about a rise in prices. Workers who produced more than the fixed norms received bonuses.
10. Identity cards had a green cloth cover, but when the stock of these was exhausted, cards made of pink cardboard folded in three sections were substituted. The identity cards were issued by the municipality but had to be approved by the militia.

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